

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IN RECOGNITION OF A COMMITMENT TO SOLAR ENERGY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to acknowledge the commitment this Congress has made to solar energy research and technology.

This Congress, following the recommendations of the Energy and Water Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, appropriated an increase of \$62,960,000 over the fiscal year 1997 funding level. Specifically, Congress has continued or increased America's investment in solar energy through appropriations for solar building research, photovoltaic energy systems, biomass/biofuel energy systems, wind energy systems, and renewable energy production incentives.

Solar energy technology is made in America by companies large and small, by American workers occupying high-technology, high wage jobs. British Petroleum, for example, is the second largest solar technology manufacturer in the world and is headquartered in Cleveland, OH. Solar Cells Inc., based in Toledo, OH, is a small company, the innovations of which help make solar energy available and commercially viable throughout America.

Additionally, this Congress has underscored the significance of Federal procurement of solar technologies. In 1994, the President issued Executive Order 12902, the goal of which was to encourage cost-effective uses of solar energy by all departments in Government. Congress has now instructed the Department of Energy to report to Congress on the progress of implementing this landmark order.

Solar energy research is a dynamic, innovative and extremely important technological advance. It is a safe, clean and renewable energy process which is becoming more and more cost effective and productive as each year passes. Solar energy may lead the way to lighting up our Nation's future on the investments we make today.

HONORING NEW LENOX HARRY E. ANDERSON VFW POST 9545

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the New Lenox Harry E. Anderson VFW Post 9545 for 50 years of dedicated service to the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Post 9545 was established on July 19, 1947, with the Ladies Auxiliary being formed on November 30, 1947. In the beginning veterans would gather at various locations such as garages, members' homes, and church

basements. It was with great pride and pleasure that they have persevered and occupy their present building on Old Hickory Road.

Post 9545 was named after Harry E. Anderson, a New Lenox resident who was killed during the Pearl Harbor invasion and became the first Will County World War II fatality.

The Harry Anderson Post 9545 has proven to be a great asset to the New Lenox community. Its members have shown themselves to be the first to volunteer when services are needed. A particularly important role played by Post 9545 has been the promotion and encouragement of patriotism in the New Lenox community.

I especially admire the way the Post has withstood adversity such as the devastating fire in 1995 which destroyed their building. Instead of giving up, the Post maintained their spirit and rebuilt their home.

I urge this body to identify and recognize other organizations in their communities whose actions have so greatly benefited the veterans' community and their own community.

RELIEF FOR JOHN EDWARD ARMSTRONG DENNEY

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would provide permanent residency to John Edward Armstrong Denney.

John Denney currently is a citizen of Australia. John was abandoned by his parents in the hospital and was raised in foster care. Eventually, John found himself in the care of Mrs. Armstrong, a widow who took in foster children for a living. Mrs. Armstrong was the only mother John had, and she died in 1990. In 1989, John had his name changed to John Edward Armstrong in honor of his relationship with Mrs. Armstrong. Since her death, John has had no relatives in Australia.

In 1992, John came to Atlanta, GA, at the invitation of a friend from Australia who had married an American citizen. During his visit, John was an active member in the church and became very close with the Denney family. After a year, John's visa expired and he returned to Australia. John returned to the United States a year later, during which time he spent a great deal of time with the Denney family. He is close to Kristina, the youngest member of the Denney family, who suffers from very poor health. On February 23, 1995, the Denney family adopted John. On March 3, John returned to Australia.

John has no family in Australia. The Denney family, especially 5-year-old Kristina, want John to join his adopted family in America. U.S. immigration laws offer no help for John in his attempt to join the first family he has ever known. My legislation will allow John Edward

Armstrong Denney to be reunited with that family permanently, by granting him permanent status as a U.S. resident. I look forward to working with my colleagues to help John rejoin his family and find a home.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE BOLIVIAN FOLK THEATER FESTIVAL OF 1997

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to recognize the Bolivian Folk Theater Festival of 1997. This important event is sponsored by both the Bolivian American Cultural Union Inc., a non-profit institution and the Bolivian Embassy. The primary goal of this festival is to share the immense and diverse culture of the fast growing Bolivian-American community through an exhibition of their entertainment, arts, and crafts.

This year's festival will center on celebrating the Bolivian Independence Day. The Bolivian American Cultural Union has announced that the event will feature a presentation by the well known dance group, Ballet Folklorico de Bolivia, who have won awards in several international events. The event will also include the well known folk group Fortaleza that has won both international recognition and acclaim. Both groups will travel from Bolivia for this event.

Throughout its history, Bolivia has undergone turbulent change as well as social and cultural triumph. The Spaniards first made their inroads into what is now the nation of Bolivia in 1535. They found a rich and thriving native population that produced masterpiece textiles, feather art, and stone carvings. In addition, the Spaniards discovered native Americans who had developed sophisticated agricultural systems. Many of these rich indigenous traditions are still practiced today in religious ceremonies, festivals, and folklore that are celebrated throughout the country.

The Bolivian American Cultural Union first began to grow as social, economic, and political instability caused thousands of Bolivian nationals to flee Bolivia in late 1970. As a result of the cold war and the struggle against communism, many Bolivian students and professors came to the United States, looking to continue their education as well as a better array of opportunities. Moreover, as a result of drought and poor government planning that negatively impacted the agricultural industry, many working families came to America. Many Bolivians settled throughout the 50 States and a large number elected to live in the Washington metropolitan area. Bolivian immigrants and their families continue to contribute to both the cultural and economic aspects of their new home.

The Bolivian American Cultural Union represents an important part of every community

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

in the United States. I am sure my colleagues are happy to join me in recognizing the Bolivian Folk Theater Festival of 1997, and all that it symbolizes for those Americans of Bolivian descent.

AMBASSADOR RICHARD N.
GARDNER

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Richard N. Gardner has just completed 4 years as United States Ambassador to Spain. His distinguished service in Madrid follows an earlier assignment as United States Ambassador to Rome.

I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an editorial in the July 1, 1997 edition of the Madrid daily *El Pais*. This editorial is a real tribute to Dick Gardner and the extraordinary job he did while serving the United States overseas. We are indebted to Ambassador Gardner for his many contributions to the national interest and for the excellent service he gave to the broadening and deepening United States-Spanish relations. Transatlantic ties have been strengthened by his leadership.

I commend the editorial to my colleagues attention:

A FORTUNATE AMBASSADOR
(By Miguel Herrero de Miñón)

The U.S. Ambassador, Professor Gardner, and his wife, Danielle, will soon conclude their mission in our country. The time for farewells is the time for praise and the Gardners have made so many friends here, and even established family ties, that they will receive more than enough accolades. That is why I only want to bear witness to a simple, objective fact: Ambassador Gardner has been a fortunate ambassador, and good fortune, an excellent attribute for the one who has it and, particularly in the position he holds, requires two ingredients: specific circumstance and the ability to be able to navigate through to a safe port. The former is mere chance; the latter comes through character; good fortune consists of building a destination between the two.

The circumstance of Gardner's embassy in Spain is no less than the maturation of the U.S.-Spanish relationship, which led naturally to it becoming a truly "special" one. I think I was the first, now a number of years ago, to suggest this term, remarking that of all the countries in the European Union with the exception of the United Kingdom, Spain is potentially the one that has the most interests in common with the United States. Accordingly, the sometimes embarrassing security relationship begun over 40 years ago, has been growing while increasing economic, cultural, strategic and political ties have come to light. Massive student and teacher exchanges contributed to making Spain better known in the U.S. and to doing away with mistrust here; the restoration of democracy in our country opened the way to fuller cooperation, and the Gulf War marked a basic turning point, at least in Spanish public opinion.

But Gardner has had the historic opportunity to contribute decisively during these important recent years, to the acceleration and maturation of this trend, by preparing visits at the highest level in both directions, and collaborating in common, bilateral and multilateral undertakings, bringing the two societies closer together with better knowledge of each other. It was during his tenure that President Clinton launched the Trans-

atlantic Agenda in Madrid and, also in Madrid with the Spaniard Solana at the helm, Atlantic Alliance reform took place, not to mention good political collaboration in other areas of mutual interest. It was also when economic and trade relations were intensified between our two countries, and educational and cultural relations between our two societies.

Gardner has been not only the representative of one Nation and its Government in another, but also an excellent mediator between two societies. He has come to learn and to teach, opened up possibilities and launched institutions, mobilized initiatives that in many cases are more private than public. His professional talents—the ability to turn Embassy breakfasts into seminars—and his intellectual talents—he has even enriched our bibliography with a masterpiece of economic-diplomatic history—have served his mission well, as has his liberal patriotism in the best tradition of American internationalism—as opposed to unilateralism and isolationism—which has always held that the implementation of manifest destiny involves making oneself known, understood and making friends.

The growing number of Spaniards who believe in the Atlantic community will miss him, because good fortune, doing such a good and timely job, is a rare and beneficent attribute.

HAPPY 125TH BIRTHDAY TO
FAYETTE, OHIO

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 125th birthday of Fayette, OH, located in western Fulton County, OH in America's heartland. On August 2, 1997, this proud rural community will commemorate its milestone with a parade and festival, combined with the rural community's annual Bullthistle Festival.

The "History of Fayette, Gorham Township, and Fulton County, Ohio" notes that "Fayette is located on a beach ridge. It crosses the west line of Franklin Township, a half mile north of the Fulton line, and runs northeast to Fayette and thence to the Michigan line. An ancient shore of Lake Erie came almost to Fayette. The beach ridges have but a small area. Interspersed with these are marshes and west prairies." The publication goes on to note that "The first to settle within the present Fayette was Renesselear S. Humphrey."

From the hardship and hard work of those earlier settlers, Fayette grew over the years into a thriving and vibrant community. It features the best of both worlds, a rural community but convenient to larger cities. It is a close-knit and good-hearted community of neighbors with agrarian and urban roots.

As part of the annual Bullthistle Festival, the citizens of Fayette will come together in a special ceremony commemorating the town's first 125 years. As flag flown over the U.S. Capitol will be presented to them during this ceremony. I will be pleased to join the community to remember 125 years of growth, and commit ourselves to its future. I know my colleagues join me in wishing the village of Fayette a Happy 125th Birthday.

IN HONOR OF THE NEW FAIRVIEW
PARK REGIONAL LIBRARY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the opening of the new Fairview Park Regional Library on August 9, 1997, in Fairview Park, OH. Public libraries are one of the greatest treasures in our local communities because libraries are centers of knowledge, and what higher ideal can a society strive for, than the search for truth and knowledge. Libraries provide our children a place where they can enrich their minds and provide adults a place where they can continue their education. The people of Fairview Park are excited about their new library. The new library will cater to both the young and old and will serve as a meeting place for the entire community. I am proud to announce that another center for learning has opened in northeast Ohio and I congratulate the people of Fairview Park on the addition of the new library to their community:

[From the Sun Herald, July 24, 1997]

REGIONAL LIBRARY GETS READY TO OPEN ITS
LATEST CHAPTER

(By Ken Prendergast)

Some wonder if the library's exterior could have been different. Some regret that a viable furniture store was razed for it. Others say they wanted the library located elsewhere in Fairview Park.

Those "what ifs" will be filed in the historical footnotes, now that the new, \$6.5 million Fairview Park Regional Library is a heartbeat away from its Aug. 9 opening.

Once people walk into the new library, something will happen. Comparisons between the new and old libraries will occur automatically. But there is no comparison.

The old library is a labyrinth. The new is more like the atrium of a Fortune 500 company's headquarters. The old has no rhyme or reason in its layout. In the new library, it is possible to find your way without asking someone—twice. The old featured duct tape. The new actually has carpeting.

"I think it will serve the community a whole lot better than where we are," said Cathy Monnin, manager of the regional library.

Library users may be surprised at how spacious the new building is. The glass front puts natural light into a three-story-tall atrium, graced by a spiral staircase. Entry to the library is at the middle level.

On the atrium's ground level is a coffee lounge. That's where Java Connection will stand, starting in late November. The coffee business is owned by Cleveland Crunch soccer player Andy Schmetzer. Above, artwork dangles from the third-floor ceiling. Barely noticeable, soft music is piped in.

"We're trying to do a Border's-style feel," Monnin said.

Just as functional, the library was designed by Chagrin Falls architect David Holzheimer, who plans buildings from the inside-out.

"This old library is kind of a labyrinth," Monnin said. "Everything is in different sections. In the new library, everything is together."

The new library has 44,000 square feet of floor space and lots of amenities. There is a separate room for holding "Story Hours" for children, complete with its own bathrooms and a patio for holding story hours during nice weather.

Available to the public will be four independent study rooms, which eventually will have personal computers. And, speaking of computers, half the tables in the library feature floor outlets so laptop computers can be plugged in.

For those who aren't machine compatible, an electronic learning lab for Internet training was built.

There also is an adult services room, a geography section, a microfilm area and, of course, a whole section devoted only to genealogy. One limited-access room will contain rare items, such as historical and holiday-oriented material.

All of the books, tapes, discs and catalogues will be moved starting Monday—when the old library shuts down for good.

The new library will open its doors to the public at 9 a.m. Aug. 9. At 7 p.m. Aug. 8, a grand opening celebration, called "A World of Opportunities," will feature a laser light show, plus music, refreshments and library tours.

"Everyone is looking forward to it," Monnin said. "I can't wait."

HONORING BIMBA MANUFACTURING CO.

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Bimba Manufacturing Co., who is celebrating 40 years of business and the retirement of the ESOP loan.

Bimba Manufacturing was founded by Charles W. Bimba, Sr., the son of Barbara and Joe Bimba who came to America from Lithuania. While on a service call in Danville, IL, Mr. Bimba dreamed of developing a low cost, nonrepairable cylinder that would help enhance productivity. In 1957, Mr. Bimba bought a 100-year-old barn in Monee, IL to start his company. By 1969, the 1,100 square foot barn had been expanded six times.

Today, Bimba is employee-owned and remains the market leader in its field. Bimba Manufacturing has over 100 domestic and international distributors. In 1994, Bimba became the first cylinder manufacturer in North America to achieve certification from the ISO.

Bimba Manufacturing is also recognized as a leader in employee relations. In 1986, every employee was given the option to participate in an employee stock ownership plan. This plan continues to this day. Every employee who is a participant in the plan has a direct financial stake in the company. As the company prospers, the value of the common stock increases. Bimba is also proud to have maintained a record free of layoffs during its entire history; such a record is hard to find in this day and age.

I urge this body to identify and recognize other companies in their communities whose actions have so greatly benefited and enlightened America's working communities.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing along with Chair-

man JIM LEACH, the international criminal court resolution. The resolution establishes the sense of the U.S. Congress that our Nation should continue to support and fully participate in negotiations at the United Nations to establish a permanent international criminal court. It also states that we should provide any assistance necessary to expedite such establishment.

The resolution is the product of the consultation and input of numerous groups and experts on war crimes, and international human rights, including the Holocaust Museum Committee on Conscience, the U.S. Department of State, and the Washington Working Group on the International Criminal Court.

I have been interested in the subject of war crimes for both of my terms in Congress. In particular, my interest was heightened when I visited the Hague last year and had an opportunity to meet with Judge Gabrielle Kirk McDonald at that time. The work of that tribunal cannot be overestimated or overvalued. What I saw at the Hague was the dedication and hard work of several principled judicial representatives aiming to bring justice and a sense of peace back to a troubled region of the world.

We have seen major developments recently at the tribunal, including: its first verdict and sentencing of a 20-year prison term. The first war crimes proceeding against a commanding officer, since the end of World War II and the first NATO operation to arrest Bosnians accused of war crimes conducted by British troops with United States support.

Despite these actions and successes, the problem of war crimes is not dissipating. The recent atrocities committed in Rwanda, Zaire, Bosnia, and Cambodia are examples of why this court establishment is necessary now.

We must never forget that international crimes such as genocide, and crimes against humanity are antithetical to peace and security. The incident of such crimes have a destructive and harmful effect on our efforts to establish world peace. The failure to prosecute individuals suspected of these offenses reduces our opportunity, and more importantly, our responsibility, to protect the human rights of all individuals.

A permanent ICC with jurisdiction to try the most serious international crimes is an effective device to bring us closer to ending human rights abuses. The court will ensure that the law is applied in a fair and consistent manner and will act as a deterrent for future war crimes.

The United Nations is already ahead of us in this effort. A preparatory committee has been established and has met to discuss the details of a draft treaty to be considered at a diplomatic conference next year. More than 120 nations are represented on this committee, including the United States.

President Clinton voiced his support 2 years ago. I am pleased to announce that the resolution is endorsed by the Clinton administration and that it has the support of both the Department of Defense and Department of State. It is now time for Congress to make its support known also and I look forward to working with my colleagues for the passage of this resolution.

A PASSIONATE VOICE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE A TRIBUTE TO THE LIFE OF GARY SUDDUTH

HON. MARTIN OLAV SABO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, Minnesota lost a passionate voice for social and economic justice when Gary Sudduth, the Minneapolis Urban League president, died suddenly this week at age 44. His untimely death strikes a blow to the community and efforts to make our cities better places to live, work, and learn.

For years, Gary's reputation as an effective force for social change was well-known, not only in Minnesota, but across the Nation. In the process, he touched and improved the lives of millions.

Gary was born and raised on the north side of Minneapolis with his eight brothers and sisters. He continued to live there until his death. In 1977, he joined the Minneapolis Urban League, and I first knew him as the young, active director of its juvenile advocate program. Later, he became director of the Street Academy and then vice president of community outreach and advocacy programs. In 1992, was named president and chief executive officer.

Throughout his tenure, Gary united people from all walks of life to focus on a common goal—improving the social and economic conditions for people in urban areas. He knew how to negotiate with his adversaries and to prod his friends—all in the name of implementing policies that would revitalize cities and benefit their inhabitants. At the same time, he sought longlasting solutions for problems, not quick fixes. Above all, he listened and he led, sustained by the belief that every problem had a solution.

Gary demanded fairness, excellence, and accountability from the Government, from our schools and from the legal system. He challenged the establishment and the status quo to accomplish the changes he saw necessary—all the while speaking out for minorities, the poor, and for children. His moderating style and negotiating skills often brought calm, compromise, and peace to Minneapolis at times when crisis and unrest threatened to destabilize it.

It will be difficult for the community to replace the talents and drive of Gary Sudduth, who made the work of the Urban League his mission. The way he lived his life was an example for us all—in fact it was his greatest asset. The city of Minneapolis, the State of Minnesota, and indeed the Nation are better off for his commitment and his contributions. That is his enduring legacy. I hope his example has inspired a new generation of leaders and urban advocates who will try to emulate his life's work.

LOCAL CONTROL AND FAIR HOUSING REFORM ACT OF 1997

HON. RICHARD H. BAKER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation to reform the Fair Housing

Act in order to restore local control of neighborhoods across America.

Adopted in 1968 as the last major piece of civil rights legislation in that decade, the Fair Housing Act protects the rights of individuals to purchase property and live in a neighborhood anywhere they could afford. In principle, the Fair Housing Act—the act—is a good law.

In practice, however the act has been often heavy-handed. In too many instances, the act has superseded local control. In short, the Fair Housing Act has frequently served as a "Washington knows best" prescription for neighborhood planning. I intend to change that.

The legislation I am introducing today makes two important reforms:

First, it allows a community to exercise reasonable zoning and other land use regulations to determine the number of unrelated occupants in a home and the location of residential care facilities in the community; and

Second, it allows neighborhood residents to express legitimate concerns about land use in their neighborhoods, without threat of retaliation by the Federal Government.

This bill is an effort to restore balance to the Fair Housing Act. To fight vigorously against housing discrimination, the Federal Government must partner with local communities. Moreover, we must acknowledge the principle that local communities are in the best place both to fight discrimination and to judge how land is used in its neighborhoods. The Fair Housing Act should reflect this principle.

I urge all my colleagues to endorse this critical legislation to restore local control of America's neighborhoods.

CONGRESSWOMAN ELEANOR
HOLMES NORTON RECOGNIZES
KAPITOL KLOWNS

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, Kapitoll Klowns was organized 20 years ago, to perform within the greater D.C. area to provide wholesome family entertainment for all to enjoy. This club educates and encourages its members to the highest ideals in the art of clowning. This year, during International Clown Week, August 1–7 the Kapitoll Klown Alley will be competing for the Clowns of America Award. The Charlie Award—Clowns Have A Real Love In Everyone—is an award that commemorates the alley that has the most active participating members during International Clown Week.

Mr. Speaker, the members of the Kapitoll Klown Alley range from 5 to 79 years of age and help raise money for humanitarian causes. Among their humanitarian deeds, they served the community by participating in the 52d and 53d Presidential Inaugurations of the 20th century. They also provided financial support to The Children's Inn at NIH, an organization that meets the medical needs of children who experience serious and life threatening illnesses.

Mr. Speaker, the Kapitoll Klown Alley has contributed to the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan area in other capacities such as the International Furnishings and Design Associates [IFDA] Christmas Party sponsored by the Ken-

nedy Institute. Those individuals that reside at the Kennedy Institute are children who do not have family or live in disadvantaged homes. Last, but not least, the Kapitoll Klowns supported the United States Navy Band by participating in the annual Children's "Lollipops" concert.

Mr. Speaker, these humanitarian deeds, among many others, exemplify that the Kapitoll Klowns indeed have a real love for everyone.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this body join me in acknowledging the public and human service commitment of the Kapitoll Klown Alley.

CONGRESSMAN JACK QUINN, MC,
ADVOCATING FUNDING FOR
PROSTATE CANCER

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss a matter of life and death that most of us seldom hear anything about. Prostate cancer, which accounts for nearly one-fourth of all newly diagnosed cancer cases each year, is a disease that gets ignored in the national debate on health care. Unfortunately, the same stigma that used to be associated with breast cancer is still associated with prostate cancer. Men are afraid to discuss the disease with their families and with their doctors, and are often even afraid to acknowledge the disease in their own minds.

For this reason, prostate cancer has never received the attention it demands. Although over 41,000 men in this country die from prostate cancer each year, prostate cancer research receives only 3.6 percent of the Federal dollars allocated for cancer research. Just because many men are reluctant to call attention to this disease does not mean that they should be condemned to die. The United States currently spends less than \$8 in research for every patient with prostate cancer. This Nation has an obligation to dedicate the same resources to prostate cancer research that it dedicates to other, more well-known diseases.

Looking the other way will not make the problem disappear. Between 1973 and 1993, the incidence of prostate cancer increased by 175.9 percent. As the baby boom generation turns 50 years old, the incidence of prostate cancer is projected to increase even further. Unless the Federal Government makes the commitment now to devote the necessary resources to battling this disease, the toll on Americans will continue to grow.

Too many men have died because they made the mistake of ignoring the devastating effect of prostate cancer. Please join me in preventing the Federal Government from making the same mistake.

IN HONOR OF ZORA NEALE
HURSTON

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 31, 1997

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, we rise to honor one of African-American's most influ-

ential and significant voices of the 20th century: Zora Neale Hurston. Zora is one of our most renowned and distinguished writers and interpreters of Southern African-American culture, and also serves today, almost 40 years after her death, as an experienced role model to all young women throughout the Nation. For all of her work and contributions to American culture and literature, it is fitting for all of us to have a commemorative stamp that would recognize Zora's contributions to American life.

There is a beautiful elementary school in my congressional district that is named for this gifted artist and I had the privilege of speaking to the brightest young boys and girls, as well as the talented teachers and staff who daily work and play and learn there.

Zora Neale Hurston came of age in literature at a time when a woman had only recently been granted the right to vote and when recognition for a female literary writer, especially an African-American woman, was unheard of. The key to Zora's success was her ability to overcome the odds and make a name for herself. I would like to congratulate Congresswoman CORRINE BROWN of Jacksonville for spearheading this congressional effort to have a stamp issued for Zora.

Zora grew up in Eatonville, FL, a small town approximately 10 miles out of Orlando, that was settled by newly-freed slaves; she was a daughter to a tenant farmer, who was later Eatonville's mayor. Although this great lady's schooling was constantly being interrupted, she maintained her natural curiosity and sharpened her creative abilities through her constant reading.

Even after she had given up her formal education, Zora insured her place in literary history by finishing high school while working as a waitress and enrolling at Howard University. It was there where she was encouraged to write by Alain Locke, one of the early African-American leaders, and other English professors. It was Zora's determination and commitment to literature that granted her the honor of having her short story, "Drenched in Light," published in a 1924 edition of Opportunity, a magazine then published by the Urban League. It was the publication of this short story that eventually resulted in her scholarship to Barnard College and Columbia University and a new interest in anthropology, specifically the folklore of Harlem and the American South, for which she is celebrated. Zora was then chosen as the victor of the Urban League's literary contest short story and one-act play categories. It was this recognition that was fundamental in having her associate with great artists and poets, including Langston Hughes.

Zora's writings and her work as a teacher, Hollywood scriptwriter, and a newspaper columnist, were all instrumental in her contributions to the American literary landscape. It was Zora's literary accomplishments, her style of writing, and the subject of the African-American experience that were indispensable in her major influence on such great contemporary female poets and authors such as Toni Morrison, Maya Angelou, and Alice Walker.

After Zora's death in 1960, the popularity of her writings increased. Today, Zora's name is highlighted in the Black Female Playwrights category and she has been inducted into the Women's Hall of Fame and Florida's Writer's Hall of Fame.

As a woman, a minority, and a former English teacher, I pay tribute to Zora Neale

Hurston for all of her achievements and for putting women's literary accomplishments on the map.

I am not the only one to applaud Zora for all that she achieved, for her writings have also been instrumental in inspiring the Zora Neale Hurston Festival which has boasted an attendance rate of 60,000 in the past, and is expected to grow to a rate of 100,000 this year. Past attendees have included literary great and Pulitzer Prize winner Alice Walker, in addition to other international visitors from as far as New Zealand, Japan, Italy, and Australia.

Zora Neale Hurston, we applaud you for your commitment and dedication to literature and for your influence on some of America's future great writers. The boys and girls who are so proud to attend the school that bears your name join me in spirit—in celebrating your legacy.

And I thank my dear Florida colleague,
CORRINE BROWN.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF KPMG
PEAT MARWICK LLP

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to call attention to an historic American success story. On August 2, 1997, KPMG Peat Marwick LLP, the accounting and consulting firm, headquartered in Montvale, NJ, celebrates 100 years in business in the United States. Founded by two Scotsmen who became naturalized citizens of this country, KPMG Peat Marwick is a private enterprise that has grown from two employees to 20,000 during a century of tremendous change. The firm's expansion on U.S. soil and around the world is a testament to the pioneering spirit and vision of James Marwick and Roger Mitchell, who identified the need for independent accounting review of companies big and small, and who met that need by conducting certified, independent audits.

These two accountants saw the extent to which participants in an open and free market rely on accurate financial information to make important business decisions—decisions that affect thousands of employees, investors, and consumers. They took seriously their charge as independent auditors, acknowledging the public trust they held when rendering audit opinions for clients that include some of the corporate giants in our Nation's history. When the needs of their clients expanded or varied, so did the services and capabilities of this firm. As the United States and the world embark on the frontier of the information age, this now-worldwide firm stands as a proud reminder of past accomplishment and a beacon of future advancement.

KPMG Peat Marwick has preserved and enhanced another great tradition during its first 100 years—that of community involvement. Indeed, the centerpiece of the firm's 100th anniversary celebration is its World of Spirit Day—a full day of giving back to the communities that have helped it to prosper. On September 22, 1997, KPMG will close the doors of every U.S. office for the day as 20,000 partners and employees band together to volunteer their

time and talents. From Minneapolis to Miami, from New York to San Francisco, KPMG people will collectively spend 160,000 hours in service to their communities and those in need. At the end of the day, various offices will have done the following: built at least two residential homes; refurbished and painted public schools in multiple cities; taught and interacted with children in schools and child development centers; fed the hungry and homeless; landscaped youth camps; and cleaned local parks, rivers, and zoos. What a difference this day will make.

KPMG's mammoth commitment to community service was one reason it was the only professional service firm chosen to participate in the President's Summit for America's Future. It is my hope that their fine example proves to be a catalyst for other companies to make similar commitments.

Mr. Speaker, we are proud to have such a good corporate neighbor in our community. Let me congratulate the partners and employees of KPMG Peat Marwick on their firm's achievement of 100 years in business.

Over the course of a century, this company has advanced from verifying basic financial information in thick ledgers to providing complex assurance and consulting services at the dawn of a knowledge revolution. KPMG has proven it can evolve and thrive as time marches on. May its endurance and prosperity serve as positive lessons to future generations of enterprising Americans.

NATIONAL CAPITAL REVITALIZATION AND SELF-GOVERNMENT
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1997

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, over 2 years ago the District of Columbia faced a spending and management challenge of epic proportions. We began in the 104th Congress a critically important process to address serious issues in a truly bipartisan way. I am grateful to Delegate ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON for working with me then and now in such a constructive manner.

With patience and perseverance the control board we created is having the intended effect. The control board has begun to instill much-needed fiscal discipline into the city's budget process. The city's return to the private financial markets is solid evidence that what Congress did is finally producing more credible numbers and better performance.

Without the control board the President's proposals are unlikely to have been made. I commend President Clinton for directing his administration to work with Congress as we now move into the next phase of our quest to revitalize the Nation's Capital. I also commend Speaker GINGRICH and the congressional leadership in both Houses for the extraordinary leadership, time, and attention they have given to the District of Columbia.

We have seized this rare opportunity to restructure and improve the complex relationship between the Federal Government and the Nation's Capital. Such improvement, which will more substantially involve the private sector, benefits the entire region. I have proceeded in

the assumption, forged by years of service in local government, that we are all stakeholders in the Nation's Capital.

Clearly, this is a moment of truth. We are lightyears away from where we were 2 years ago, and we are now building on that momentum.

We have used the President's proposals as a starting point, enhanced by the memorandum of understanding between the city and the White House. No one ever expected Congress to rubberstamp these proposals, and we have not done so. We are substantially enhancing many aspects of the President's plan.

This is a historic accomplishment. We have moved beyond visionary mission statements and are commencing now the practical process of passing legislation that will be signed by the President. That effort will result in a more stable District of Columbia and a more efficient local government. These measures provide a roadmap for growth in the city, as well as in the entire region. It is more than my hope, it is my intention that at the end of the day we will succeed together.

The District of Columbia Subcommittee has invested considerable time and effort preparing for this hour. We have held six hearings, from February 20 to May 22. The subcommittee and its staff has worked diligently with local and Federal officials, along with many other stakeholders. The matter before us reflects the input we have received, enhanced by our vision for the District of Columbia.

This bill seeks to renew the economic and fiscal strength of the Nation's Capital. Its essential elements include Federal assumption of some government functions normally performed by state governments, and necessary incentives for economic development and private sector jobs. Authorization of funds is conditional on the District making specific budget and management improvements.

Our approach will reduce the District's financial burdens through cost avoidance of the fastest growing parts of its budget, such as Medicaid and its criminal justice system. The Federal Government will be making significant investments in these areas, along with other key areas. It is my firm belief that this enactment will realize the bipartisan vision for the Nation's Capital that has been so often expressed. That vision must now become a blueprint for progress, a renaissance in the Nation's Capital that will serve residents of this region, visitors, and the country as a whole.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER MARIA DOLORES BORJA, SISTER MARY ROBERTA TAITAMO, SISTER MARY DAMIEN, AND SISTER TRINI PANGELINAN

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor four truly outstanding women from Guam on the occasion of their 50th and silver anniversaries as Religious Sisters of Mercy. Sister Maria Dolores Borja, Sister Mary Roberta Taitamo, Sister Mary Damien, and Sister Trini Pangelinan have demonstrated through a lifetime of service to the community the meaning of good citizenship and selfless

service. With gratitude and thanks I congratulate these Sisters of Mercy on their 50th and silver anniversaries.

Sister Maria Dolores Borja was born in Sumay, Guam, to Jose and Maria Soledad Sablan Borja. With a nursing degree from the Mercy School of Nursing, Sister Maria Dolores spent 15 years as a hall supervisor at Mercy Hospital in Charlotte, NC, and over 26 years at St. Joseph's Hospital. She later returned to Guam to take care of her godson and has since been working with the archbishop on archdiocesan projects. In addition to her work with the archdiocese, she has been actively involved with Catholic Daughters of America, the Catholic pro-life organization, Lina'la' Sin Casino, Health Care Service, and Guam Memorial Hospital. Her life has always reflected her motto of "Fiat Voluntas Tua"—Your Will Be Done—and continues to demonstrate her strong faith.

Sister Mary Roberta Taitano, the daughter of Francisco Watkins and Tomasa Capeda Mateo, began her service as a Sister of Mercy in 1947 when she was received as a novice, along with Sister Maria Dolores in the historic Reception Ceremony at the Agana Cathedral. As a former English major at the Regis College in Massachusetts, Sister Mary Roberta has always had a strong interest in the welfare of children. She has served as a teacher at St. Anthony School and as principal at Cathedral Grade School and the Academy of Our Lady of Guam. Currently, she is the administrator of Mercy Heights Nursery and Kindergarten in Perezville.

Sister Mary Damien Terlaje shares Sister Mary Roberta Taitano's love of children. One of the 11 children of the late Francisco Terlaje and the late Maria Terlaje, Sister Mary Damien Terlaje entered the Sisters of Mercy in 1946. She has taught at the Cathedral Grade School in Agana, the St. Anthony School, and most recently, at the Santa Barbara School. Sister Mary Damien Terlaje has also been involved in nursing work at the Mercy Hospital in Charlotte, NC, and is currently serving at the Infant of Prague Nursery in Tai. Despite her many years of service to the church and her great contributions, she still prescribes to the prayer "Lord, I Am Not Worthy," a motto indicative of her humility and dedication.

Lastly, I'd like to congratulate Sister Trini Pangelinan on her silver anniversary as a Sister of Mercy. The daughter of Jose and Maria Pangelinan, she entered the Sisters of Mercy in 1964. Sister Trini Pangelinan holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Guam and a master's degree in social work from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. With her training, she has been able to serve the Guam community in many ways. She has worked for the archdiocesan family and the Youth Ministry, served as the director of incorporation for the Sisters of Mercy, chaired the Social Justice Committee and Communications Team, served as co-spiritual director for the Couples for Christ movements, and helped found the Rainbows for All God's Children Program. Through all her services, her motto remains "Glory To the Trinity."

Once again, I stand to acknowledge the great contributions these four Sisters of Mercy have made to the welfare of not only Guam but also the United States. It is truly an honor for me to recognize these four Chamorro women on the occasion of their 50th and silver anniversary in the religious life.

GIVE FANS A CHANCE

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 31, 1997

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the RECORD a column by Michael J. Volpe. Some members may recall Mr. Volpe from his bid in late 1996 and early 1997 to be a Free Agent Fan of major league baseball. Volpe used the attention generated from this effort to make the point that baseball fans felt neglected by owners, players, and their agents who were too busy chasing multi-million-dollar deals and forgetting the sportsmanship and fun of baseball.

Mr. Volpe now writes a nationally syndicated column for Universal Press Syndicate [UPS]. His column, entitled "Fans May Get a Chance to Invest in Baseball Teams" makes the connection between allowing public ownership of sports teams and improving the livability of our communities. Specifically, he points out that public ownership would help balance the private business interests of team owners with the public interests of communities who want to enjoy the direct and indirect benefits of having a professional sports team. Mr. Volpe notes that "classic nine to five working stiffs [should] have the opportunity to own a piece of a major league baseball team".

Mr. Volpe and I see eye-to-eye on this issue. Earlier this year I introduced H.R. 590, the Give Fans a Chance Act, which Mr. Volpe describes as " * * * the most promising opportunity for the average fan to become an owner of his or her favorite professional sports team." The bill is designed to give communities the tools to invest in their own livability by allowing them to purchase their home sports team. The bill eliminates league rules against public ownership, gives communities a voice in team relocation decisions, and ties the leagues' broadcast antitrust exemption to the requirements in this bill.

Allowing communities to invest in their own livability makes sense for both the teams and the communities. The Green Bay Packers, founded in 1919, are a perfect example. In 1950, the fans saved the team from bankruptcy through a one and only public stock offering. Since then, this team from the NFL's smallest city has seen 175 consecutive sellouts, 11 championships, and three Superbowls, including the Superbowl they won this year. They have the best record in the NFL.

The Packers aren't an ordinary football team. Their fans aren't ordinary fans. And their community isn't an ordinary community—because 1,915 residents of Green Bay and other Packer Backers own their football team. The Packers help hold the Green Bay community together. More communities should have the opportunity Green Bay, WI, has to invest in their home sports team. More teams should have the opportunity to develop a loyal cadre of fans who will support the team through thick and thin.

I urge my colleagues to review Mr. Volpe's column and cosponsor my legislation.

FANS MAY GET CHANCE TO INVEST IN
BASEBALL TEAMS

(By Michael J. Volpe)

The owners of major league baseball teams are all men and women of great wealth.

George Steinbrenner, owner of the New York Yankees, made his millions through the shipping industry. Marge Schott of the Cincinnati Reds and Bud Selig of the Milwaukee Brewers are rich through auto dealerships. Blockbuster Videos helped make Florida Marlins owner Wayne Huizenga wealthy, while Peter Angelos of the Baltimore Orioles is an affluent labor law attorney.

However, unlike other sports teams, there are no classic nine to five working stiffs who have the opportunity to own a piece of a major league baseball team.

The Green Bay Packers football team, for instance, which won last year's Super Bowl, is owned by 1,915 individuals, most of whom are residents of Wisconsin. Fifty-eight percent of the Florida Panthers hockey team (ironically also owned by Huizenga), was sold to the public in 1996 at \$10 a share. The Boston Celtics basketball team is also publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange.

Major League baseball fans have been shut out on public ownership of teams until now. But two elected officials, who reside at opposite ends of the country, have quietly begun working to change that.

H.R. 590, the "Give Fans A Chance Act", is the most promising opportunity for the average fan to become an owner of his or her favorite professional sports team. The legislation is authored by freshman Representative Earl Blumenauer (D-Oregon), and is cosponsored by 15 other members of the House. According to a summary of the bill, the Act is designed "to give communities the tools to invest in their own livability of allowing them to purchase their home sports team" through public stock options and local community ownership.

Specifically, the bill prohibits any professional sports league from denying public ownership of teams. It requires a professional sports league, when considering approving the relocation of a member team, to take into account strict criteria. These include fan loyalty; the extent to which the team benefits from public financing; whether the community is opposed to the relocation; and, whether there are bona fide investors (including fans) offering fair market value to purchase the team and keep it in the home community.

If a league ignores the later provision, it will lose its sports broadcast antitrust exemption, a congressionally granted benefit which allows for sale to a single purchaser. Sports broadcasting rights bring millions of dollars in revenues to Major League Baseball teams each year.

Blumenauer's bill, which awaits House action, is unique because his state has no major league baseball team. "I don't have any particular bone to pick with the Leagues or their member teams," he said in a statement, so "I can hopefully evaluate this issue from a public policy perspective, as opposed to a more parochial" one. He quite simply wants to ensure "that teams are playing it straight with their communities" and are fair to the fans.

A measure similarly designed to aid fans was introduced in the Virginia State House earlier this year by Delegate Robert G. Marshall (R-Manassas). Marshall's bill would have established the Virginia Baseball Authority as a non-profit organization which would sell shares in a Major League Baseball team in small denominations. "You would be able to own a little piece of baseball heaven for as little as \$100 a share," Marshall said. Although his bill was not acted upon this year, Marshall said he plans to reintroduce the bill in next year's legislative session. His bill is important because Major League Baseball has indicated that Virginia may be a leading candidate to get a major league franchise in the next five years either through expansion or relocation of an existing team.

Although it is uncertain whether either piece of legislation will eventually become law, it is a fact that since 1950, there have been 68 franchise moves in baseball, football, basketball and hockey, 37 of which have taken place since 1970. Some existing baseball franchises are in financial trouble, including the Marlins, whose owner Wayne Huizenga now estimates his team will lose \$30 million this year, forcing him to reduce his payroll next season or sell the franchise.

Perhaps Huizenga could take a page from his hockey franchise, and sell the Marlins back to the team's fans. This would go a long way towards establishing a balance between the private interests of team owners to maintain a profitable business and the ability of the Florida community to enjoy the direct and indirect benefits of having a professional baseball team.

NASA LEWIS RESEARCH CENTER: PART 2

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor and pay credit to the excellent work being conducted by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's [NASA's] Lewis Research Center [Lewis].

The center, located in Cleveland, OH, is one of 10 NASA field centers. Employing more than 2,000 personnel and comprised in more than 140 buildings, Lewis is one of NASA's larger research facilities and has, since its groundbreaking in 1941, been invested with some \$480 million. Lewis has developed an international reputation for its research on jet propulsion systems and under the current directorship of Donald Campbell, research and development of new propulsion power is continuing to flourish.

NASA has designated Lewis as its No. 1 center for aeropropulsion. Its pioneering work in developing and verifying aeropropulsion technology has benefited the Nation directly, through the results and data which it has compiled and also through the transfer of this knowledge to U.S. industry. Indirectly, such advances have significantly contributed to the promotion of economic growth and national security through safe and superior U.S. aircraft propulsion systems.

Lewis is also NASA's Center of Excellence in Turbomachinery. It has developed innovative technology and made use of its analytical and experimental expertise to enhance future aerospace technology. Lewis' other roles and missions include aeronautics research, on-board space applications and commercial communications.

The following Congressional Research Service report, "NASA Lewis Research Center: Part 2," outlines the functions, history, and current roles and missions of the center:

NASA LEWIS RESEARCH CENTER: PART 2 INTRODUCTION

This report examines the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA's) Lewis Research Center (LeRC).¹ Changes at the center during the 1990s are examined as well as how NASA's announced plans compare with Lewis' current roles and missions.

Whenever the closing of any of NASA's centers is discussed within the space commu-

nity, some mention Lewis as a likely candidate. This report finds that although Lewis has been downsized at a greater rate in the 1990s than most of NASA's centers, it does not appear to be in danger of being closed in the near-term if currently planned budgets are funded. As currently envisioned, Lewis is expected to have a significant role in NASA's future in fulfilling the goals set forth in the agency's strategic plan through 2025 and beyond.

LOCATION

The center is located 20 miles southwest of Cleveland, Ohio, occupying 350 acres of land adjacent to Cleveland Hopkins International Airport. Lewis comprises more than 140 buildings that include 24 major facilities and over 500 specialized research and test facilities. Additional facilities are located at Plum Brook Station, a 6,400-acre facility about 50 miles west of Cleveland and 3 miles south of Sandusky, Ohio. The center currently has approximately 2,150 employees and on-site contractors totaling approximately 1,600.² Since its initial groundbreaking in 1941, more than \$480 million has been invested in the center's capital plant. According to the center, its currently estimated replacement cost is approximately \$1.3 billion.

The Director of LeRC is Donald J. Campbell and the Deputy Director is Martin P. Kress. Julian M. Earls is the Deputy Director for Operations.

HISTORY

Lewis was established in 1941 by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA). At that time it was known as the Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory. It was one of three NACA centers nationwide.³ Named for George W. Lewis, NACA's Director of Research from 1924 to 1947, the center developed an international reputation for its research on jet propulsion systems. The three NACA Centers became the nucleus of NASA when it was created in October 1958.

CURRENT ROLES AND MISSIONS

The work of Lewis is directed toward research and development of new propulsion, power, and communications technologies for application to aeronautics and space. Microgravity research in fluids and combustion also is a main area of focus. The end product of Lewis' work is knowledge, usually in the form of a report, that is made fully available to potential users—the aircraft engine industry, the energy industry, the automotive industry, the space industry, other NASA centers, and other federal government organizations.

NASA has designated Lewis as its Lead Center for Aeropropulsion. The center's role is to develop, verify, and transfer aeropropulsion technologies to U.S. industry. The center's aeropropulsion program plays a significant role in the agency's goals to promote economic growth and national security through safe, superior, and environmentally compatible U.S. civil and military aircraft propulsion systems. The agency's major efforts are in subsonic, supersonic, hypersonic, general aviation, and high-performance aircraft propulsion systems, as well as in materials, structures, internal fluid mechanics, instrumentation and controls, interdisciplinary technologies, and aircraft icing research.

Lewis has also been designated NASA's Center of Excellence in Turbomachinery. It develops innovative technology and leverages its computational, analytical, and experimental expertise in turbomachinery to enhance future aerospace programs. The goal is to attain improvements in reliability, performance, and efficiency; increases in affordability, capacity, safety, and environmental

capability; and reductions in design cycle time and development costs. Areas of focus include air-breathing propulsion and power systems, primary and auxiliary propulsion and power systems, on-board propulsion systems, and rotating machinery for the pumping of fuels. Related technologies include fans, compressors, turbines, pumps, combustors, bearings, seals, gears, inlets, nozzles, sensors, and actuators. Related disciplines include materials, structures, lubrication, acoustics, heat transfer, computational fluid dynamics, combustion, cryogenics, icing, and controls.

Lewis' roles and missions include: Managing a broad array of aeronautics research and technology propulsion activities including propulsion support technology and propulsion systems analysis; space applications involving power and on-board propulsion; commercial communications; managing intermediate and large payload launch vehicles; and microgravity research in the disciplines of combustion science, fluids physics, and ground-based research.

Lewis is a major contributor to many NASA-wide programs. These programs include: NASA's High Speed Research program in the areas of combustor design and enabling propulsion materials; the Advanced Communications Technology Satellite (ACTS) effort; microgravity research on board the Space Shuttle in addition to its historical contributions to the program; the development of the Lewis-designed Electrical Power System for the International Space Station (ISS). Lewis will also be a major contributor to the microgravity science aboard the ISS including the development of the Fluids and Combustion Facility; U.S.-Russian cooperative programs such as the Mir Cooperative Solar Array and providing microgravity science experiments; and the Mars Pathfinder mission.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Lewis is one of 10 NASA field centers. The other nine field centers are Ames Research Center (ARC) in California, Dryden Flight Research Center (DFRC) in California, Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) in Maryland, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in California, the Johnson Space Center (JSC) in Texas, the Langley Research Center (LaRC) in Virginia, the Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) in Alabama, and the John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC) in Mississippi. Except for JPL, which is a federally funded research and development center (FFRDC) run by the California Institute of Technology, all these centers are federally owned and operated facilities.

² Employee levels are as of March 1997.

³ Ames Research Center in California and Langley Research Center in Virginia were the other two.

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. RICHARD L. LESHER, RETIRING PRESIDENT OF U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, February 24, Dr. Richard L. Leshner, the president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, announced his retirement. So, I rise today to recognize Dr. Leshner, an individual who in his 22-year tenure at the helm of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce has displayed a singular dedication to nurturing entrepreneurship and championing the cause of America's small businesspeople.

With his steady leadership, Dr. Leshner has left a lasting legacy for our Nation's business

community. Since he assumed the leadership of the chamber, the organization has grown by leaps and bounds. Today, the chamber's membership includes 215,000 members, 3,000 State and local chambers, and 1,200 trade and professional associations. Additionally, the chamber represents 72 American chambers of commerce abroad in 65 nations.

Programmatically, Dr. Leshar was responsible for establishing the National Litigation Law Center that has successfully represented business interests in Federal court. He was also instrumental in developing the Quality Learning Services Program of the Federation Programs and Services Division of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. This program is dedicated to delivering management seminars and continuing professional education throughout the United States.

Dr. Leshar has been effective in generating new membership and creating new programs for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce because of his success at making the chamber a more active part of American politics and business. He has energetically promoted the chamber's Grassroots Action Information Network [GAIN] that is dedicated to amplifying the voices of chamber members. He also created the "How They Voted" program, which ranks the voting records of Members of Congress on the basis of their stands on small business issues. Additionally under his watch, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce also launched BizNet—the American Business Network—featuring the shows "First Business" and "It's Your Business."

Leshar, whose two decades as president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce have shown him to be an individual dedicated to promoting small business, individual initiative, and effective grassroots political action. Dr. Leshar's advocacy has had but one end—preserving the United States as a land of opportunity. I applaud Dr. Leshar's fruitful career, and I wish him continued success in all his future endeavors.

IN HONOR OF HERMAN FEHL'S
RETIREMENT

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man who has spent the last 19 years as a devoted public servant of San Benito County. Mr. Herman Fehl has been recognized as a community leader and visionary in both the job training and community action arenas. It is my privilege to be speaking of this man's countless accomplishments today.

In 1978, Mr. Fehl began his public service as the director of San Benito's Comprehensive Employment Training Act program, which over time evolved into the Federal Job Training Partnership Act program. Three years later, Mr. Fehl, in conjunction with several members of the San Benito board of supervisors, successfully established the county as a Community Action Agency [CAA]. This led to Federal community services block grant funding for San Benito County.

In addition to forming the community action agency, in 1984 Mr. Fehl joined together with several community members to form the San

Benito County Community Services Development Corporation [CSDC]. This nonprofit corporation is dedicated to helping low-income families become self-sufficient. Mr. Fehl watched the CSDC's assets grow from \$30,000 to over \$6,000,000. Under his able leadership, CSDC developed the San Benito Business and Industry Park, which includes the Community Services Building. This is an award-winning one stop Social Services Center.

The newly reorganized Department of Community and Workforce Development is now recognized as the primary provider of comprehensive social services for the low-income community. Due to Mr. Fehl's excellent direction, the Department budget has grown to over \$3,000,000. Its extensive range of services include rental housing assistance, a homeless shelter, utility assistance, emergency food, and first-time homebuyers mortgage assistance, in addition to plans for on-site child care for job training clients.

If a measure of success is recognition from your peers, Herman Fehl's many contributions to the residents of San Benito have been generously acknowledged: Citizen of the Year 1988 for San Benito County; the 1990 League of United Latin American Citizens award for his devoted service to the Hispanic community in San Benito County; and Disaster Relief Coordinator for his heroic leadership during the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake.

Mr. Speaker, please join me saluting an outstanding public servant who has given so much to his community as both a leader and as a citizen. The residents of San Benito County will sorely miss Herman Fehl's commitment to its citizenry but joins me in extending him a well-deserved retirement.

CONGRATULATIONS TO FARMLAND
INDUSTRIES' AG-21

HON. BILL BARRETT

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to bring my colleagues' attention to a model pollution prevention program and to recognize several Nebraska farmers and their cooperatives for their achievements.

On June 3, 1997, the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] awarded one of eight 1997 Pollution Prevention Award to Farmland Industries' AG-21 program for successfully implementing pollution prevention measures in agricultural production. Farmland was the only agribusiness firm to receive the award this year. An interdepartmental committee within EPA's Region 7 evaluated nearly 30 applications for their innovative approaches, techniques, and use of technology in meeting pollution prevention goals.

AG-21 is an innovative crop production process developed by the Farmland cooperative to raise the agronomic, environmental, and managerial standard for its cooperatives across North America. The program is a partnership between local cooperatives, their farmer members, and Farmland Industries. Each brings their unique skills and experience to the project, including support services, cutting-edge technology, and experience with environmentally sound management practices. The

program's goal is to use the best crop production techniques and the latest technology to maximize crop potential in an environmentally friendly manner.

I'm proud to be able to share this news with my colleagues. AG-21 is a unique program with enormous potential. For farmers and all Americans, AG-21 will improve crop yields and quality, sustainability of crop production, and economic yields. Also, it will increase conservation of soil and water, protection of the environment, and protection of human health.

This is the future of environmental protection—it's not government regulation, but individuals working with their communities and businesses to protect the environment while feeding a hungry world. Congratulations to Farmland, its cooperatives, and my producers. Keep up the good work!

TAX RELIEF HELPS AMERICA'S
WOMEN

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in proud support of the historic budget agreement this Congress reached with the President earlier this week. For the first time in 16 years, the American people will receive a major tax cut.

What makes this plan so effective, Mr. Speaker, is that it reaches so many different groups of people across our Nation. I am especially pleased by what this tax cut means to America's women.

Our budget agreement is a direct result of Republican efforts to provide for America's families and that begins with helping America's mothers. The \$500-per-child tax credit goes straight to the heart of every family. The mothers of 41 million children will be keeping more of their own money. That means much more for school clothes, groceries, and savings for college tuition.

Mr. Speaker, we did not stop there. Our plan also helps those women who are successful entrepreneurs and business owners. With women now starting businesses at twice the rate of men, a cut in the capital gains tax will help them the most. Republicans want to ensure that those women who are now contributing to our economy as employers and investors continue to do so. But tax cuts not only help those women who already own small businesses, they help open doors for those who wish they could.

We have also reduced estate or death taxes and expanded individual retirement accounts. Because women generally live longer, we need to make it easier for women to save and to inherit family businesses. Republicans are ensuring that women of all ages can remain financially secure, even after the death of a husband.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that our plan to provide tax relief especially helps America's women. The truth is, cutting taxes helps everyone and everyone will benefit from this historic budget agreement.

**MUHLBERG SESQUICENTENNIAL
REMARKS**

HON. PAUL McHALE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. McHALE Mr. Speaker, this morning I rise to pay tribute to a distinguished liberal arts college in my district which opened its doors in 1848 as a military institution. I am honored and proud to announce today that during the coming academic year the college will celebrate its 150th anniversary. That college is Muhlenberg College in Allentown, PA.

As I stand here in the House Chamber talking about Muhlenberg College, I can almost feel the presence of the Muhlenberg family. The first Speaker of this House was Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg, the son of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the founder of the Lutheran Church in America for whom this college is named. His brother John Peter Gabriel and several of their great-grandchildren also served here. In all, six Muhlenbergs served as Members of the U.S. Congress. Likenesses of these great German-Americans can be found on campus as reminders of the college's historic ties to the Lutheran Church and to a young America.

Muhlenberg values its Judeo-Christian traditions which have shaped the liberal arts curriculum offered to its students. The college's mission is to develop students who "will achieve responsible independence and display full respect for the freedom and diversity which characterize human beings." In the mutual pursuit of this mission, the members of the board of trustees, faculty, and administration remain firmly committed to the belief that a "liberal arts education is the most humanly satisfying and pragmatically viable." Students are reminded often that learning is done in a variety of settings with small classes, limited enrollment, a strong student-faculty relationship and a high degree of student involvement in the life and governance of the college. Muhlenberg students graduate not only with a degree, but a deeper understanding of life.

Influencing the ongoing success of Muhlenberg College and its students in president Arthur R. Taylor. In his inauguration address in 1992, this former president of CBS quoted John Henry Newman, who said many hundreds of years ago, "The purpose of all education is to find a life, not just a livelihood." As the most passionate champion for this small, independent college, he has set the course saying, "Let us be known in the future, as we have in the past, by the quality of the students we graduate * * * let us be known for those who will tackle the problems of the environment, disease and hunger, poverty and homelessness * * * known for those who will rebuild America * * * known for those who support society's causes."

President Taylor, together with the faculty and administration, has built a global reputation. Each year more and more applications are received from prospective students with over one-third of the accepted students ranking in the top 10th of their high school class. Students study abroad, they learn foreign languages, they prepare for business in the global marketplace. The quality of the Muhlenberg academic experience has been recognized by Phi Beta Kappa and 13 other national honor societies with chapters at the college.

Mr. Speaker, I take great pride in holding an honorary doctor of laws degree from this noble college. I leave you with president Taylor's own words: "Please understand that this old college, this old clipper ship, regardless of what storm may come, will sail on, top royals flying and gallants set." I know you will join me in applauding Muhlenberg College's 150th anniversary and saluting her next 150 years.

**CELEBRATING THE 175TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF CHRIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH**

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. CALLAHAN Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today to recognize Christ Episcopal Church, Alabama's oldest Protestant church, which this year is celebrating its 175th anniversary serving the people of God.

Located in the historic district in downtown Mobile, Christ Episcopal stands at its original construction site of 1822. Like the rest of Mobile, the church, too, has grown and changed over the years, constantly striving to meet the needs of its parishioners.

Originally Protestants from several different denominations came together at this site to worship as well as to serve the community. However, on February 26, 1828, a group met to establish and organize the Protestant Episcopal congregation. It was at this time that the church gained the name Christ Church and the cornerstone was laid for the present sanctuary in 1835.

Over the past 175 years, Christ Episcopal Church has continued to grow and prosper. During this time, it has withstood the winds of hurricanes, the pain of yellow fever, the heat from fires, and the rage of war, and in so doing, Christ Episcopal has truly become a landmark, not just in Mobile, but throughout Alabama.

Mr. Speaker, Christ Episcopal Church officially celebrates its 175th anniversary on Sunday, September 7, 1997. At this time, I wish to commend its parishioners and members for their hard work, dedication, and love of God, and extend to them my very best wishes for much continued success in the years to come.

**TRIBUTE TO FOREIGN LANGUAGES
IN SCHOOLS**

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share some essays written by Colorado students regarding the educational benefits of learning different languages from around the world. Education is key to the continued success of this great Nation, and it is good to know that these students realize this crucial factor.

MATTHEW WEBER, SHEPHERD OF THE HILLS
CHRISTIAN SCHOOL, GRADE 2

I think that kids should learn different languages, because when they grow up, their

job might be going around the world and they probably won't know the language for the place they are in if they don't learn when they are small, so that's one of my thoughts. The other thought is that kids have fun learning different languages.

Here's another example, on Sunday a lady from Germany will visit me and I will want to know German to talk to her. Here's another example, I need to know more Spanish to talk to my foreign language teacher.

MALGOSIA WILCZKIEWICZ, BRECKENRIDGE
ELEMENTARY, 5TH GRADE

Languages around the world are important. Knowing another language can help other people that come from other places and don't speak your language. I came from Poland four years ago and didn't speak any English. Luckily there was a Polish boy that spoke Polish and could communicate to me and help me with my work. Other reasons that it is important to speak another language are because if you want to be an attendant and get trips to other countries; you need to be able to communicate with people. You need to talk to people to see what they need or want. If you want to be a translator for the President or someone else you need to know other languages to translate. These are just some reasons why other languages are important to me, but there are a lot more.

DANIEL MC VICKER, COLORADO ACADEMY, 11TH
GRADE

I am an eleventh-grade student at Colorado Academy, and I am concerned with the increased budget cuts in foreign language programs of our public schools. Even though I am not currently a public school student, I am concerned that, due to the changing nature of social and business interaction in the twenty-first century, our public schools will not be competitive enough in the "global village." Due to the Internet, more people are communicating faster and more easily and more cheaply with one another. Even now, we can see the progression of business on the "net." As other countries become more advanced with their technology the web will cease to be a solely English speaking dominated entity and become more like what its name implies: "World Wide." Students without a firm foundation in a language (or two) could easily become lost in the many business opportunities available on this revolutionary communications network, and lose out to other countries' students where part of the curriculum is the study of another language.

On a more personal note, my experience with learning French (and previous to my time at Colorado Academy, German) has been both pleasurable and helpful. Due to my exposure to both languages, my English vocabulary has been enriched, my knowledge of syntax and proper grammar has increased, and my knowledge of history has grown as well. Also, the knowledge of these two languages has been helpful in dealing with the cultures of the countries that speak those languages, in my visits to France and Germany. With an enhanced knowledge of the culture (thanks to my classes), I was more easily able to interact with the natives, utilizing another benefit of studying a foreign language.

Being knowledgeable of another country's culture is another reason to study a foreign language. In this time of "Global Economy," not knowing about the idiosyncrasies of another culture can be business suicide. Even with a translator, one can still do things with the body that can be considered very insulting to a foreign culture. If the person who accidentally does these things is trying to negotiate a business deal, he will have a lot of explaining to do if he has insulted those with whom he is trying to negotiate.

As to the pure enjoyment of discovering another language, to that as well, I can attest. It is fun and exciting to realize that you could communicate with someone across the globe, or even just across the room. In our modern times, expression is power and with the knowledge of another language, one has twice as much of that power.

Thank you for your time. **P***Mr. er, these are the words of the future of America. School children are able to recognize the value of knowledge and realize the power of having an advantage in the real world. Foreign languages open up a world of opportunities, and these children recognize that. I thank the Speaker for allowing me to share the experiences of the youth of America and the value of education.

PATIENT ACCESS TO METERED DOSE INHALERS MUST BE PRESERVED

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today the House Subcommittee on Health and Environment conducted an important hearing on the issues surrounding the Montreal Protocol of 1987, which bans the use of ozone depleting substances.

As many of my colleagues know, the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] recently unveiled a proposal to eliminate essential-use exemptions for metered dose inhalers [MDI's]. Mr. CLIFF STEARNS, my good friend from Florida, and I have introduced legislation [H.R. 2221] aimed at helping those suffering from respiratory conditions, particularly children with asthma and cystic fibrosis [CF], preserve their access to medicines they rely upon to breathe—metered dose inhalers.

H.R. 2221 requires the FDA and the Environmental Protection Agency [EPA] to delay their plans to remove chlorofluorocarbon-based MDI's from the marketplace before 2005. If Congress allows the FDA's ill-advised plan banning CFC MDI's to take effect, the 30 million Americans suffering from respiratory diseases could be placed at risk.

When the symptoms of these diseases strike, patients reach for the safe, effective, and proven medication delivery systems that have kept them alive for years—metered dose inhalers. Quite literally, metered dose inhalers are a matter of life and breath.

Currently, all metered dose inhalers, save one, are powered by chlorofluorocarbon [CFC] propellants. Under the 1987 Montreal Protocol, as amended, CFC's are to be phased-out globally because of the possible negative impact on the ozone layer. It is important to point out, however, that the signatories to the Montreal Protocol explicitly recognized that certain uses of CFC's generate tremendous health and safety benefits. Consequently, MDI's were given a temporary essential-use exemption from the treaty.

Despite this global exemption, the U.S. FDA has unilaterally decided to accelerate the phase-out of CFC-containing metered dose inhalers. Under the FDA's proposed framework, CFC-containing inhalers—used safely and regularly by millions of asthmatic children, adults, and senior citizens—would be banned and consumers would be forced to purchase alter-

native products, even if there was but a single alternative on the market.

Indeed, as of today, only one company has received FDA approval to manufacture non-CFC MDI's. Although pharmaceutical companies are currently developing CFC-free MDI's, the FDA proposal will force patients to abandon their existing medications and create a de facto monopoly in the substantial MDI market. Respiratory patients will lose the benefits of free-market competition, and the less well-off will be unfairly burdened with higher prices.

While adults may not notice the different taste, smell, or sensation of a CFC-free inhaler, an 8 year-old child might be reluctant to use his or her new MDI because it tastes funny. I have four children, and both of my daughters, Melissa and Elyse, have asthma. Like everybody else, people have different tastes and preferences. Any parent with children knows that it can be difficult to get them to take a medication perceived to be unpleasant. That is why there are dozens of flavors of cough syrups and cold medicines in the pharmacy.

But there is a big difference between cough syrup and MDI's—the failure to properly use an MDI can kill you. Mr. Speaker, it is a well known fact that asthma is currently the number one reason for children's school absences, and that roughly 5,000 Americans die each year from asthma-related complications. Furthermore, for millions of asthma sufferers, the single most important part of successful treatment is maintaining a steady medication routine. Disrupting this routine, which is a certain byproduct of FDA's proposal, will needlessly put the lives and health of our children and senior citizens at risk. That is why the one-size-fits-all policy FDA is pursuing is counterproductive.

In addition, the amount of CFC's used in metered dose inhalers is so small—less than 0.025 kg per inhaler—that the marginal environmental improvement in the ozone layer that would result from the FDA plan would be virtually undetectable. Indeed, MDI's are responsible for less than 1 percent of the risk to the ozone layer as measured by atmospheric chlorine levels.

Equally perplexing about FDA's proposal is that asthma patients in the United States will have their dependable and effective medications taken away from them while consumers in China and Indonesia continue to use CFC's in hair spray and cosmetics until 2010.

There is no doubt that pharmaceutical companies should be encouraged to develop, test, and bring alternative products to market before 2005. However, it is terribly shortsighted to pull the plug on CFC-containing MDI's before there is a free market in tested, proven, and accepted alternative products.

Mr. Speaker, I believe there is an alternative approach for the FDA to follow: allow the existing products to be used until 2005, and encourage the development and use of alternative [CFC-free] metered dose inhalers so that asthma patients can gradually become accustomed to the different medications without undue disruptions and risks. Rather than forcing patients to suddenly switch medications and involuntarily, a more sensible approach would allow environmentally safe products to flourish and attain widespread acceptance.

I call upon my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to reject the FDA's cold-turkey pol-

icy—Australia has already rejected that strategy, and they have the highest rate of skin cancer anywhere in the world. If the Australians—who have the most to lose from the destruction of the ozone layer—find the FDA's model objectionable, surely the United States can achieve its goal of zeroing out CFC production in 2005 without the heavy-handed, one-size-fits-all approach that the FDA has proposed. The children and senior citizens who depend on metered dose inhalers to breathe and live normal lives deserve better.

GRAZING'S ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 30, 1997

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to discuss the benefits of grazing for our environment. I call particular attention to an excellent article published in yesterday's Washington Post, July 29, 1997, which was written by Tom Kenworthy.

I commend this article for readership by each of my colleagues in the House of Representatives because it points out, in a national media publication, the benefits to all Americans of the important practice of responsible grazing.

I ask unanimous consent to include Mr. Kenworthy's article in the RECORD.

[From the Washington Post, July 29, 1997]

SHEEP COME TO THE RESCUE IN THE WEST;
GRAZING HELPS RESTORE WEED-INFESTED LANDS

(By Tom Kenworthy)

BUFORD, COLO.—The hills sloping down toward Lake Avery in the Oak Ridge State Wildlife Area outside this northwest Colorado hamlet are lushly carpeted this summer with western wheat grass, Idaho fescue and other native grasses.

These hillsides, which provide critically needed winter range for elk and deer, were not always so healthy. Just a few years ago, they were awash in leafy spurge, a noxious weed that made its way to America from Europe and has no natural predators on this side of the Atlantic. Leafy spurge has now infested more than 3 million acres in the West—part of a broad invasion of western range land by nonnative weed species that is alarming land managers throughout the region and costing livestock producers tens of millions of dollars annually.

Isolated patches of spurge can still be found above Lake Avery. But by using sheep to intensively graze the infested portions of the 14,000-acre wildlife area in early summer, state officials have turned the tide against a stubborn, aggressive weed that sends roots 20 feet below the surface, can render pasture land nearly useless for cattle and horses and can devalue ranches to virtual worthlessness.

"We've contained it, and I believe we can eradicate it," said Bob Griffin, a wildlife property technician with the state agency that manages Oak Ridge.

The victory at the Oak Ridge Wildlife Area is being repeated elsewhere in the West as ranchers and land managers discover they can use sheep, and in some cases goats, to control spurge and some other noxious plant invaders. Unlike cattle, which become ill if

they ear spurge, sheep will, with a little encouragement, graze happily on it and thrive on its 20 percent protein content.

In a region where sheep are still reviled by cattlemen as despoilers of the public range and competitors for precious forage, there is considerable irony in the use of sheep to reclaim land for cattle.

"Some of these cow outfits wouldn't have sheep on them no matter what," observed sheep rancher John Paugh of Bozeman, Mont. "But there's a market because there is no other economically sound way to control spurge. When you get large acreages of it, there is no other way available."

Paugh, who runs about 2,200 lambs and ewes on spurge-infested range land near the Shields River in southwest Montana, said it is a good deal for him and for the cattle ranchers who rent him the land. He feeds his sheep for about half what it would cost to rent grass pasture, and his sheep are able to control the spurge for about one-third the \$25 an acre cost of using herbicides.

For sheep ranchers, an economically beleaguered fraternity whose ranks have declined by 17 percent since 1993 because of pressure from cheaper imports, the loss of federal wool subsidies and other factors, a difference of a few cents per acre of forage can be critical.

Although both wool and lamb prices have rebounded recently, the 1990s have been tough for America's sheep producers, according to Peter Orwick, executive director of the American Sheep Industry Association. Average wool prices, which hit \$1.40 per pound in the 1980s, went as low as 51 cents a pound three years ago, he said. And between 1991 and 1994, lamb meat sold for 50 cents a pound or less, compared with \$1.50 today.

"On the lamb side, the biggest factor we face is imports," Orwick said. "Imports have gone from 7 percent of consumption in 1993 to over 20 percent today."

Pat Sturgeon, 57, a second-generation sheep rancher who for the past half-dozen years has contracted with the state of Colorado to graze his 900 head on the Oak Ridge Wildlife Area from last May to early July, has his own sheep-ranching economics index.

"In 1970 I could buy a new pickup with 100 lambs," Sturgeon said as he showed off his flock to a visitor. "Now it takes 250 lambs. We don't drive new pickups anymore."

Being able to graze sheep relatively cheaply on state land for 45 days early in the season before federal grazing allotments open up "gives us an advantage," Sturgeon said. Under his contract with the state, he pays about \$2 a month per head for grazing the

wildlife area. That is several times higher than his cost later in the summer to graze on federal land, but it is still cheaper than what he would pay for private land.

"I need pasture in the spring," he said. "It lines me up to get on my national forest permit later."

Just how much of a dent sheep and goats can make in the leafy spurge problem is subject to considerable debate.

George Beck, a professor of weed science at Colorado State University who has been experimenting with sheep, both alone and in tandem with flea beetles on test plots outside Denver, said they are effective against spurge but not a silver bullet.

"It's not the answer, because spurge is such a troublesome plant," he said. "You'll never get perfect control, but they are a valuable part of it."

Don Smurthwaite, a Bureau of Land Management official in Boise, Idaho, is more enthusiastic. The federal agency this year imported 240 Angora goats from the Navajo Indian reservation in Arizona to help control spurge on 2,000 acres near Pocatello, and Smurthwaite said the experiment has "exceeded our wildest expectations."